









**LOUIS F. BURTIN.**  
**Contractor and Builder,**  
DOORS, BASH, BLINDS AND LUMBER  
Shop and residence, No. 12 Woodlawn ave.  
corner Dillon st. Correspondence solicited.

called the meeting to order, and  
 ized by the election of Rev.  
 ridge, of Fletcher Place church,  
 and the Rev. R. V. Hunter,

assumed payment of the school fund mortgage. Plaintiff thereafter conveyed his interest in the property to the defendant who was informed of the mortgage by the defendant's attorney, Bernhamer. Plaintiff was thereafter to pay off the school fund mortgage.

store at 2½c. Butter, cream  
@28c; dairy, choice, 18¢ to 20¢;  
15¢ to 16¢; country, choice 12¢ to  
14¢; common, fresh. 8¢;  
chickens, 2¢ a pound; hens,  
egg, 4c; turkeys, 7c; geese,

an unsullied  
and fair dea  
sources for c  
fully. We in  
merchants o

ation for honesty, reliability  
and we have unlimited re-  
specting our business success  
a test of our qualities by the  
lanapolis. R. G. DUN & CO.



## Cleaning Up SALE.

### Just Before Involving.

## CLOAKS.

All garments are now marked BLUE MARK at the FINAL REDUCTION. Some terrible losses, but the goods must be sold to make room for our Annual Underwear Sale Feb. 1st.

## REMNANTS.

This, our most successful REMNANT SALE, is still in progress, and there are many choice bargains to be obtained.

Come and get the goods. We always have what we advertise.

THE BLUE MARK, in plain figures tells the story.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

N. B.—Sole Cloaks at cost.

## FINE WATCHES,

Fine Jewelry,  
Fine Charms,  
Fine Silverware,  
Fine Gold-headed Canes,  
Fine Opera Glasses,

AT  
Bingham & Walk's,  
JEWELERS,  
13 East Washington St.

## BLANK BOOKS, Diaries for 1885,

PELLOUBET'S NOTES  
On International Lessons, 1885,  
AT  
BOWEN, STEWART & CO.'S,  
16 West Washington Street.

## JOS. A. MOORE,

84 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Interest Allowed on Deposits  
In Sums of \$5.00 and Upward.  
Money to loan on Improved City and Farm Property in Indiana and Ohio.  
City, County and Town Bonds and Purchase-money Notes bought and sold.  
No loans made except such as are secured by first mortgage on real estate, with a large margin of security, or by collateral having a market value.  
Foreign Exchange for sale on all parts of the world.

## Loomis's Practical Medicine

Sheep, \$7; Cloth, \$6.

## CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,

26 E Washington St.

## A. L. Wright & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE.

CARPETS,  
WALL PAPER,  
LACE CURTAINS,  
WINDOW SHADES, Etc.,  
Northeast Cor. Meridian and Maryland Sts.

## A SOLID GOLD WATCH For \$25.

A Nickel Stem-wind..... \$5.00  
Solid Gold Bangie Ring..... 1.00  
Solid Gold Rhine Stone Ring..... 1.00  
Solid Silver Thumbless..... 50  
Gold Tooth Picks..... 250

## MAYHEW & COMSTOCK,

23 W. Washington St.

## BUY YOUR Shirts and Furnishing Goods

And have your Laundry done the best in the State at KRAUSE'S, 38 West Washington St., New Building.

## CITY NEWS.

Telephone Calls. Thermometer.  
Editorial rooms 678. T. A. M. 17  
Business office, 161. J. P. M. 27

The Anderson-Barnes malpractice suit has gone to the jury.

Henry Walters was sentenced to ten days in jail this morning, by Judge Norton, for stealing coal.

A Colfax memorial service will be held in Grand Lodge hall, I. O. O. F. Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to which the public are invited.

Nancy D. Springer has been divorced from John T. Springer, and Delta Williams from George W. Williams, abandonment being proven in both cases. Mrs. Williams is prohibited by the court from re-marrying within two years.

The frame building in the rear of 235 Fayette street, owned by Mrs. Margaret Smith and occupied by the Smith Chemical Dry works, was wrecked by fire last night. Loss \$1,000. Insured for \$1,200 in the Mechanics, of Midway.

At the annual meeting of the First Baptist church, last evening, the following persons were elected trustees: W. C. Griffith, W. W. Green, G. V. Watson, Abram Warner, J. F. Pratt, M. A. Woolen, J. A. Closser, A. F. Barnes, and Arthur Jordan.

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate Defeats the Constitutional Convention Proposition.

The First Vote in the House Indirectly Involving the Temperance Question.

SENATE.

Senate opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. McLeod; reading of journal dispensed with.

The discussion of Senator Fowler's motion to adopt the minority report on the bill for a constitutional convention was resumed.

Senator May specially opposed the views advanced by Fowler as to the propriety of electing congressmen and representatives from counties outside of the districts represented by them, as is the English custom.

He also opposed the woman suffrage ideas of the senator from Richmond.

Senator May said the question was settled by the people at the late election. The promise made by republicans was that if returned to power they would give the people a constitutional convention demanded by the republicans in the present session. The people elected a legislature pledged to refuse it. Therefore arguments made on the floor to day are appeals to the reason of the people on questions to be presented to them ten years hence. But the legislature is not a political instructor; that function belongs to the press and the pastor. There were changes in the constitution which he had favored in times past; for example, the one striking the word "white," as an exclusive factor, from the constitution. He was proud that the democratic party had placed the black man on an equal political footing with the white man in the state. He reviewed the action of the two parties in times past, and claimed the free school system and nearly all the laudable legislation of the state as monuments of democratic wisdom and patriotism. He pointed to Senator Thompson's bill, introduced in the present session, for making the civil rights bill thoroughly effective, as an example of the democratic charge of bourgeoisism against the democracy was preposterous. Senator Fowler demanded the previous question. Senator McClure moved that the motion be made on the republican party and on his own relation to it, he thought that at least ten minutes ought to be given for reply. Senator McClure moved that the motion be withdrawn and the republican members afforded every facility for discussing the subject. Fowler then withdrew his motion. Senator Fowler said he rejected the resolution, the absolute new birth of the democracy, on which May had been so eloquent. He said that he was not a republican as well as a material, he would take the party to his arms. But he was skeptical as to the sincerity of the reform which the party had undertaken. He said that he was a republican; that he was the steadfast advocate of slavery when slavery was possible, and a proponent against its abolition long after its abolition had been proclaimed. He took occasion to say that while he was a republican in the full sense of the word, yet he declined to vote for the late presidential candidate of his party, and he had never been reproached for it by his republican friends. Would the democracy be as liberal to any senator who should act as independently? The republican party was liberal to his heart's core. It allowed freedom of personal thought and action. That was the reason why it had grown and prospered under the present constitution; therefore, we should let it alone. That was like saying that the whole country had prospered and the Bland dollar was in force; therefore, we should continue to coin Bland dollars. The fact was, that the state had prospered despite of its present constitution. It had prospered because it had free institutions, and a Saxon population. The great German off-shoots had always thrived, however poor the soil in which they sprouted. Constitutional amendments were demanded in relation to railroads. No road should be built over the protest of the people whose lands it way ran. Railroads should not be able to get a charter and then condemn lands indiscriminately. Nine or ten competing roads, centering in Chicago, now crossed the northern part of the state; they were not built for public benefit, their number had not reduced the cost of travel by freight. They were built simply for purposes of commercial gain; as soon as a road really pays, another one starts and cuts up the land, not with a view of healthy competition, but for the purpose of forcing the old paying road to pool its issues with the new one. He denied that the late election was against holding a constitutional convention; national issues arranged everything, the convention was little thought of. It would be fair to let the people vote directly on the question. Senator Fowler again demanded the previous question. The question "Shall the minority report prevail?" was negatived by a vote 20 to 10.

Senator Willard, in explaining his vote, said he conceded the necessity of a new constitution at no distant date, but as the people had decided against it for the present, he for the present, voted no. Senator McIntosh moved that the two extra pages be paid to day, and then permit the discharge. The motion was adopted. Senator McIntosh presented a petition for the severer punishment of grand larceny. Referred to judiciary committee. Senator Duncan, of Tipton, reported bill 78, with recommendation that it be referred to committee on township business.

Committees reported on bills as follows: That senate bill 81 on the table; this is the holding of lands by aliens, and has been superseded by what has passed, on the same subject. That senate bill 70, exempting prosecuting attorneys from liabilities when prosecuting ex relatio, do pass. That 74, defining Twenty-fifth and creating for the judge circuit, do pass. That bill 64, empowering certain courts to employ short-hand writers, be amended and pass. That bill 62, for continuance of terms of court when a trial is in progress at the regular time of its closing, do pass. That bill 67, concerning collection of taxes in cities, be amended and pass. That a substitute be provided for bill 61, concerning plate of additions to cities. That 73, a bill amending practice in civil cases, lie on the table. That bill 49, on highways, pass. That bill 57, authorizing cities to build water works, do pass, and issue bonds for their construction, do pass. That bill 100, on education, lie on the table. That bill 113, fixing compensation of county superintendents, do pass. That bills 122 and 38 be amended and pass. That bill 115 pass. That bill 116, for settlement of decedent's estates, be tabled. That bill 99, on common schools, public libraries and compensation of school board, do pass. That bill 59 providing that clerks of supreme court keep a record of all fees received by them, and pass the same to their successors in office, do pass.

That bill 73, for the better government of the hospital for the insane, do pass. It provides that a contingent fund of \$2,000 per month be set aside out of the regular appropriation from which the superintendent shall draw for current expenses. Also, that women in transit to the hospital shall be provided with a female attendant. Senate bill 98, on the subject of the trustees of townships in Marion county shall be abolished from the list of bills, as it was indefinitely postponed. By a strict party vote the door-keeper was allowed free, and the secretary two additional assistants.

HOUSE.

At the opening session of the house, today, Representative Hays, of Wabash, called upon his amendment to the rules providing that reports of standing committees with recommendations concerning bills referred to them, shall lay on the table until the second reading of the bills. This change of the rules is intended for the purpose of expediting business, by avoiding two discussions on the same questions. The amendment was adopted, with little opposition.

The regular order of business was resumed, and the report of the committee on rights and privileges, recommending the indefinite postponement of the civil rights bill introduced by Mr. Townsend (colored), of Wayne, was taken up. Mr. Gooding moved that the bill be recommitted to the judiciary committee, with instruction to report what discriminations exist against the colored race. Mr. May moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on township business, as it was a bill for the improvement of the roads. He said the bill was one in which all the colored people of Indiana were decidedly interested; and he expressed his belief that the bill would be passed at the proper time, that there were great discriminations in the laws against his race. Mr. Browning opposed the recommitment, because he could see no reason for the passage of such a bill. He had examined the statutes and had found no discrimination other than the law prohibiting amalgamation, which applied to citizens of both colors alike. He wanted it understood that he would forever vote against passing a bill of this kind. He said the bill was a bill for the improvement of the roads, and he would not support it. This part of his speech was heartily applauded. Mr. Townsend gave notice that he would have something to say on this subject at the next day's session. A speaker having ruled that discussion of the merits of the bill was out of order. Mr. Gooding's motion to recommit was carried.

Mr. May's bill to provide for the election of county school superintendents at the general election of 1890, and requiring them to first obtain a teacher's license from the state board of education, was read the second time, and provoked an interesting discussion. The committee on education recommended that the bill be amended so that the superintendents elected shall not take their offices until June, 1891. This amendment was laid on the table. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Robinson's bill to repeal the act authorizing the legislature of the state to amend and order to a third reading, as was also, Mr. Staley's bill to require the teaching of hygiene and physiology in the common schools, was read the second time, and provoked an interesting discussion. The committee on education recommended that the bill be amended so that the superintendents elected shall not take their offices until June, 1891. This amendment was laid on the table. The bill was then passed.

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